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THE LEGISLATURE

Correspondent Says Northern Arizona Normal Has Many Friends.

Phoenix, Feb. 15.—The Pace local option bill comes up today in the House for action, and there is much conjecture as to its fate. It is generally conceded that if it should pass the House it will be killed in the Council. Noses in the Council have been counted and recounted, but it is known that some democrats are promised both for and against. If the bill should pass the House they will be compelled to come out of hiding.

About the crudest thing conceivable in the way of politics occurred Saturday. The democratic members of the Council corporation committee held a star chamber session in Attorney Cox's office in the Fleming block, where they had been called by railroad officials. Mr. Cox is the Southern Pacific attorney. Word was sent to Mr. Norton, chairman of the committee, to be present if he wished to meet Mr. Randolph and others. Mr. Norton is a democrat, but resented such proceedings feeling that star chamber proceedings were not popular with the people, and that if the railroad officials had anything to say to his committee, it should be done in the open. Even the democratic members of the House are worked up over the highhanded proceedings, and it is probable that the railroads will not be the gainers when it comes to a vote on pending legislation. It has been suggested by a few legislators that the Capitol building be abandoned, and business be transacted direct from the S. P. offices.

Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill in the Council Thursday, which is ostensibly to regulate voting and challenging voters, but the real purpose of which is to prohibit the large Mexican population from voting. The proposed law requires that the voter be able to read the constitution of the United States in English, and to convince the election officers that he is not reciting it from memory. The bill is a strict democratic caucus measure, introduced in the hope of disfranchising a sufficient number of Mexicans, who they claim are mainly republican, to make Arizona safely democratic for years to come. This is more of the democratic doctrine of taxation without representation. They are willing that all should pay their taxes, but do not believe they should be allowed to vote unless they vote the democratic ticket. The law is not a new one, as it has been enforced in some of the southern states for the purpose of eliminating the colored vote. The bill was taken out of its regular course by the suspension of the rules, and passed by a strict party vote of 10 democrats with 2 republican votes against it.

There has been some adverse comment on the normal appropriation, a good deal for political effect. The Northern Arizona Normal school has many warm friends in both houses, including many southern members, who claim that the north has been unfairly used; that the normal is the only public institution north of Phoenix, and the north is entitled to consideration. A number of southern as well as northern members are worked up over the attitude of Maricopa county, and are willing to vote to move the capital to Tucson. This may sound rather peevish, but in good truth it would not take a great deal of hardwork to secure a working majority for that purpose.

The Goodrich insurance bill which provides that all insurance companies doing business in Arizona must invest at least 75 per cent of their reserve funds in Arizona securities is being revamped, and it is claimed will be made over until the old line companies agree to its passage. Arguments are made against it to the effect that the insurance companies should be given ample opportunity to invest in reliable securities to protect

policy holders, and not be compelled to take just what they can get in Arizona, or move out of the territory. On the face of the bill it looks like a good thing, and it has good features, but there is no knowing what it will look like when it gets through the committee. It is said to be a bill originally intended to benefit the Occidental Life, a local company. The Southwestern Life, a closely connected company of New Mexico, is against the bill. F. S. B.

A Visit to Emerson School.

Upon invitation the Sun reporter last Thursday visited the Emerson school in company with the president of the board. Our attention was specially directed to the cooking school which was just opened last week, and to the manual training department.

In the cooking school we watched with much interest the little lasses preparing the most delectable dishes in a scientific manner. After sampling some of their cooking we could but feel jealous of their future husbands. Under the teacher's direction the most scrupulous cleanliness prevails, and the work is proceeded with in such a scientific manner as to be extremely interesting to the pupils, and in no wise regarded as drudgery. We can think of no more practical instruction that could be given a class of girls. Our only criticism of this department is its crowded condition, it being necessary to have the range in the manual training department adjoining, which necessarily causes more or less confusion.

The busiest place we have seen in some time was the manual training department where the boys were turning out pieces of furniture that were such splendid specimens of workmanship that a professional cabinet maker would find little in them to criticize.

In another department we were shown some articles that were the product of the sewing class, and they seemed as perfectly made as one could wish.

We were especially interested in the lines of work mentioned above, as they were not a part of the school curriculum when we of the present generation were growing up. Formerly education was looked upon as the mere acquisition of knowledge from books. Later came a slight injection of experimental work, and now things educational seem to be in a state of flux—the term education is receiving new definitions, and its application is undergoing rapid change. Of course a knowledge of past and current events, and an acquaintance with literature, are branches of knowledge derived almost wholly from books, but these are not wholly or even the major part of an education. The power of logical thinking, and the art of expression, are not derived wholly or principally from books, but by exercise of inherent powers in continued practice. The development of the imagination has only a remote connection with the printed word, while an intimate knowledge of practical things comes from investigation and experimental work where the theories of textbooks and lectures are put to a test rather than by pouring over the printed page.

We were escorted through each room in the building, and in all of them found most perfect order prevailing, and the pupils busy with their studies. The patrons of the Emerson school have cause to feel proud that although crowded in some quarters the school is doing good work in all grades.

An Item From St. Peter's Diary.

If St. Peter keeps a diary he makes many entries like this: "This was woman day again. Always more women than men seeking admission here. Same experience with most women. They told the truth about their sorrows and their sins, but when it came to asking them how many proposals of marriage they had received, almost every one of them lied."—Atchison Globe.

LINCOLN CENTENIAL

Hon. J. E. Jones Delivers Address on "Lincoln, the Statesman."

The Lincoln memorial service at the Methodist church last Sunday evening was largely attended, and was most impressive throughout. Special music was furnished by the male quartet.

Hon. J. E. Jones delivered an eloquent address on "Lincoln, the statesman." He began by turning back the wheels of time a hundred years, and pointing to a lonely log cabin in the midst of a dark Kentucky forest where was borne a male child who seemed less likely to reach the highest honors of state than perhaps any other in the country.

From this lowly birthplace Mr. Jones followed Lincoln through the hardships of his childhood, the mental drudgery incident to his struggles for an education, and his adversity which forced him to split rails in exchange for cloth to make his clothes. Then the trip to New Orleans where Lincoln first saw slaves sold from the block. Then a peep into the little law office in Springfield from which the young lawyer afterwards entered the political arena.

But it was in 1854 when the Emancipator began his fight against slavery that Mr. Jones began to deal with him as a statesman. His famous debates with the scholarly Douglas not only resulted in his triumph over his opponent, but in moulding sentiment against slavery, and causing him to become the recognized leader in the cause of abolition.

From that time until his death Lincoln's life was consecrated to his country, his only thought and hope being to save the union, and free the country from the curse of slavery. No man ever faced a greater conflict, or showed greater wisdom and courage, and as a patriot, is entitled to rank with any the world has ever known.

In closing Mr. Jones stated that while almost fifty years have elapsed since Lincoln's life was severed by the cowardly assassin's bullet, he is now more deeply enshrined in the hearts of the American people than ever before, and his memory will be revered more and more as years roll on. The most eloquent tongues, the most gifted pens—all combined—will never succeed in giving a true estimate of America's great Emancipator who saved the union and banished slavery.

Following Mr. Jones' eloquent address Rev. Clyde P. Metcalf spoke for a few minutes on "Lincoln, the Man." He talked chiefly of incidents in Lincoln's life which reflected the greatness of his soul. He read the Gettysburg speech which is not surpassed, if equaled, in beauty and simplicity by any speech of the same length in any language. In order to show how that Lincoln was the very embodiment of a nation in the anguish of civil war, Mr. Metcalf read the Byxby letter in which is expressed the whole gamut of human emotions in all their profundity and complexity.

One of the great lessons taught by his life was that while frequent disappointments wrung his heart, and war and bloodshed saddened his life, he lived and died with malice toward none, and when the great conflict was over he had only words of kindness and welcome for those who had taken arms against the government, and for the stricken south he cherished naught but feelings of tender compassion and brotherly affection.

After listening to these two inspiring eulogies of the greatest American it was only natural that the large audience should have joined so heartily in singing our national hymn, "America," with which the services closed.

Lincoln Centennial at the Northern Arizona Normal School.

The Lincoln centennial was appropriately observed at the Northern Arizona Normal school on Thursday afternoon of last week when

the following splendid rhetorical program was rendered:

"Lincoln's address at Gettysburg," Harry Hibben.

"An extract from Roosevelt's tribute to Lincoln," Miss Caroline Payne.

"Biography of Lincoln," George Veit.

"Why should the spirit of mortals be proud," Miss Mary Kittrel Liles.

Music—from Chopin, Miss Jessie E. Rood.

"Abraham Lincoln," William Sisson.

"A Hero," Miss Julia Manning.

"Part of Commemoration Ode," Miss Edith Pooler.

Music—"Friends Again" and "Autumn," two selections on violin and piano Misses Hopen and Taylor.

"William H. Taft on Abraham Lincoln," Miss Lura Kinsey.

"Essay on Lincoln," Miss Viola Ivey.

"Extract from Lincoln's Cooper Union Address," Miss Mary McGinnis.

Music—Two selections, guitar and mandolin, Misses Hopen.

"Eulogy on Lincoln," by Holland Miss Mary McDonnell.

"Lincoln," Miss Alta Henderschott.

"Selection from Lord's Lecture on Lincoln," Miss Leslie Mayflower.

"Lincoln's Second Inaugural," Harold Howard and Alonzo Dunklin.

Poem by Whittier on "Presentation of Memorial Statue to City of Boston," Miss Helen Pulliam.

"In Memoriam," Miss Verna Metcalf.

Music—"America," nine young ladies.

Appropriate Exercises at the School of the Nativity.

The Lincoln centennial was appropriately observed at the School of the Nativity by the following excellent program:

Song—"America," school children.

Decorations of Lincoln picture.

Louise Rickel.

Sketches of the life of Lincoln—Anecdotes, Mary Rickel; boyhood, Claire Campbell; manhood, Arthur Rordan; president, Herbert Babbitt.

Flag drill, girls.

Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, Remigius Hook.

Song in honor of Lincoln, school children.

Epigrams of Lincoln, Joe Rickel.

Reading—"O Captain, My Captain," Mammie McMillan.

Tableau—Columbia, Slavery, War, and Peace.

THIRTY-SECOND DEGREE.

Party of Flagstaff Masons Climb to the Top Round.

There has been an exodus this week of Masons from Coconino county to the Valley of Tucson to attend a session of Arizona Consistory No. 1. Among those who will be thirty-second degree Masons when they return are John W. Francis, F. W. Perkins, Jesse Gregg, S. S. Preston of Tuba, Joseph B. Canfield, and Roy C. Branard of Williams.

There is something about the various degrees of Masonry that causes a Mason never to be satisfied until he has taken them all. It is therefore expected that the members of this party on their return from Tucson will stop in Phoenix and take the world renowned side degree of Masonry—that of the Mystic Shrine. Should they do this they can depend upon their friend Fred Breen to make their trip across the burning sands an interesting one.

Messrs. Gregg and Preston were accompanied by their wives.

Nat R. High, accompanied by Mrs. High, left Saturday morning for Prescott where they go to engage with C. B. Howard in a motion picture venture.—Holtbrook Argus.

If a woman has no other reason for loving a man she does it just because.

MASONIC EVENT

Well Known Railroad Man Becomes a Master Mason—Banquet Follows.

Conductor Harry R. Ferguson of Williams was the center of attraction at a special meeting of the Flagstaff Masonic lodge Saturday night. Between 50 and 75 Masons were present to see that the sublime degree of a Master Mason was conferred in due and ancient form.

Upon sizing up the degree team Mr. Ferguson began explaining that he had been in bed several days with a sprained ankle, and did not feel equal to very many acrobatic stunts. But Masonry regards no man's infirmities when he offers himself for its degrees, and by midnight "Fergie" had made his Masonic "run." And it was beset by more accidents than he ever had before in all his years of railroading. The first hour or two he was kept busy switching, but finally got started out on the main line in fair shape only to have one of the worst wrecks imaginable. His railroad friends, as well as others, worked heroically clearing away the debris in a search for the body or a fragment thereof. Finally he was resurrected, and the event celebrated by a feast fit for the gods.

Past Grand Master Edwin S. Miller presided as toast-master, and some pleasing as well as beautiful things were said by the guests before becoming too full for utterance.

Among the Masons present from out of town were: Dr. C. D. Jeffries, Howard A. Massac, Charles M. Johnson, S. S. Stark, and Roy C. Barnard of Williams, S. S. Preston, of Tuba.

Rangers and Examiner Abolished

Phoenix, Feb. 15.—The Weedon anti-ranger and anti-examiner bill passed both houses today over the governor's veto. There was an outburst on the dignity that should characterize legislative proceedings when Eugene Brady O'Neil made a billingsgate attack upon Governor Kibbey's character. The president of the Council pounded his desk, but it was of no avail until Mr. O'Neil had relieved himself of some scurrilous remarks.

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

Passes the House by the Close Vote of 13 to 11.

Phoenix, Feb. 16.—The Pace bill, amending the local option law by providing for a majority rule, passed in the house at 1 o'clock today by a vote of 13 to 11 as follows:

Yeas—Bray, Coalter, Desouza, Doan, Gibbons, Merrill, Moore, Pace, Peterson, Reed, Shaw, Woolf, Webb.

Nays—Bailey, Bourne, Duffy, Hall, Hightower, Hogwood, Morris, McCormick, Roberts, Sutter, Tobey.

The Gamble Concert.

The Ernest Gamble Company gave a concert at the Emerson hall Wednesday night. This party is composed of artists and presented some of the best music in a most charming and delightful manner.

Mr. Gamble, basso, has a voice of beautiful quality and good volume, and his singing Wednesday evening was of a high order of artistic excellence.

Mr. Lamberson, pianist, showed the ability which distinguishes an artist, and is no doubt recognized by critics as holding a high place in the world of music. His rapid finger work was surprising.

Miss Page, violinist, played on her rare old Gaglian violin with a breadth of tone and feeling that was inspiring. She has a fine stage presence, and her bowing was especially pleasing.

The concert was rendered more interesting by each person present having in hand a four page de luxe program with libretto and analytical notes.

Some men are too lazy to kick when they get the short end of it.

You can never tell what a woman thinks by what she doesn't say.